

Is in receipt of a fine NEW PRESS of the latest improved pattern, and other machinery also modern faces of Job Type. We GUARANTEE our work.

THE ATHENA PRESS.

Is the LEADING PAPER of the "East End" of Umatilla county, in the very heart of great wheat belt; is read by everybody. Subscribe for it.

The Mails.

Mail closes for Pendleton, Portland, and all points east, except the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin, at 5:30 p. m.
For Walla Walla, Spokane and North Pacific points at 7:30 p. m.
Mail arrives from Pendleton, Portland and the east at 7:30 a. m.
From Walla Walla, Spokane and North Pacific points at 6:15 p. m.
Office hours—General delivery open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays, 8 to 11 a. m. Money order window open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. 620, HANSELL, Postmaster.

LODGE DIRECTORY

A. F. & M. NO. 80 MEETS THE
First and Third Saturday Evenings of each month. Visiting brethren cordially invited to visit the lodge.

I. O. O. F. NO. 73, MEETS EVERY
Friday night. Visiting Odd Fellows in good standing always welcome.

A. O. U. W. NO. 104, MEETS THE
Second and Fourth Saturdays of each month. L. A. Githens, Recorder.

PYTHIAN, NO. 29, MEETS EVERY
Thursday Night.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

F. S. SHARP,
Physician and Surgeon.
Calls promptly answered. Office on Third Street, Athena, Oregon.

D. B. CARLISLE,
Physician & Surgeon.
Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office: Main Street, Athena, Or.

D. R. I. N. RICHARDSON,
OPERATIVE PROSTHETIC DENTIST.
ATHENA, OREGON.

E. DE PRAT,
LAWYER.
Practices in all courts of the state of Oregon. Athena, Oregon.

H. H. HILL,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
Fifteen years experience in all kinds of watch making and repairing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Next to M. Finerman & Co.'s, Athena, Or.

J. A. MOFFITT,
Physician and Surgeon.
DISEASES OF WOMEN A SPECIALTY.
Office with Dr. Sharp, 3rd Street, Athena. 423—Sleeps in office.

GEO. E. BATES,
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER.
GENERAL JOBBER.
Estimates furnished on all kinds of wood work. Header beds and cook houses built on short notice. Prices reasonable. Box 46, Athena, Oregon.

PROF. J. S. HENRY,
INSTRUCTOR
—ON—
PIANO AND ORGAN.
Will be in Athena on Thursday's and Wednesdays of each week hereafter. Leave order with F. Rozensweig, at C. Hollis' Athena.

J. F. FORD, Evangelist.
37 Des Moines, Iowa, writes under date of March 29, 1893.
S. B. MED. MFG. Co.,
Dufur, Oregon.

On arriving home last week, I found all well and anxiously awaiting. Our little girl, eight and one-half years old, who had wasted away to 39 pounds, is now well, strong and vigorous, and well fleshed up. S. B. Cough Cure has done its work well. Both of the children like it. Your S. B. Cough Cure has cured and kept away all hoarseness from me. So give it to every one, with greetings for all. Wishing you prosperity, we are
Yours, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Ford.

If you wish to feel fresh and cheerful, and easy for the Spring's work, cleanse your system with the Headache and Liver Cure, by taking two or three doses each week. 50 cents per bottle by all druggists. Sold under a positive guarantee by the Pioneer Drug store.

ST. NICHOLS
SHAVING PARLORS,
NEXT TO HOTEL.

First-Class Work Guaranteed.
Ladies Shampooing C. L. REEVES,
A Specialty.
Proprietor.

FIRE AT CHICAGO.

The Windy City Experiences Another Disastrous Fire.

LOSS NEARLY A HALF MILLION.

Bear on a Rampage—No Extra Session—Work at The Dalles.

A fire which in extent of territory covered, is the largest known in this city for many years, began in that portion known as South Chicago about 5 o'clock last Thursday and before it was got under control had destroyed over 200 buildings, mostly frame residence structures occupied by workmen, and rendered many hundreds of people homeless.

The fire started in a three story building on the corner of Nineteenth and Superior streets, occupied as a residence by William Gilles. It was caused by his daughter, who accidentally upset a lamp while herding a curling iron. From there it rapidly spread and grew in volume, fanned by a gale from the west, and the flames ate their way over block after block of small frame residences, until reaching the lake.

Within two hours after the fire started it had consumed at least five blocks of the great industrial section of the city. The residents of that portion of the city were in a panic condition second only to the one which characterized the great fire. The streets were blocked with wagons containing the effects of frightened people, and men, women and children fled in all directions. Before the few engines in the district could make the slightest impression upon the flames, they bounded eastward between Nineteenth and Ninety-first streets in the direction of the lake. House after house went down and soon the First Methodist and German Lutheran church had succumbed. Hardly had these structures gone than the fire was seen to be blazing in a dozen places further east, the brands being carried long distances by the furious wind.

The burned territory is just north of the business center of South Chicago, and was given almost exclusively to residences. Fire sprang from the ruins of the Gilles house to the cottage adjoining on West street and brands were carried to Buffalo avenue and West. The blaze spread north and south on Buffalo avenue, while the original fire raged along Ninety-first street and Superior avenue south was becoming a perfect tornado of flames.

Before the dozens of engines had made much headway the immense docks of the Sunday Creek Coal Company were burning. More than 100,000 tons of coal were stored in these immense bins. From this time on the force of firemen increased and the flames were gradually brought under control. By 8 o'clock the work of nearly forty engines, besides the fireboat, had tamed, and the coal in the Sunday Creek coal docks and Beck's lumber yards were the only places where the fire was still uppermost, and in a short time it was practically under control there.

The number of people homeless is variously estimated at from 4000 to 5000, but it is thought this figure is a little exaggerated. Despite the rapidity with which the flames spread and the confusion which prevailed no lives were lost so far as known, and only a few people were injured, and those not fatally.

Bear on a Rampage.

Sunday evening about 9 o'clock quite a lively commotion occurred at the circus grounds near the depot. It was caused by the escape of a large black bear, says the Salem Statesman. When the beast found that he was free he at once proceeded to chew up a small sized cinnamon bear which was quite dead by the time his black bearship had satisfied his propensity for bears of the cinnamon variety. By this time a large number of circus employes and bystanders had procured an array of ropes, tortises, poles and such other weapons as might assist in his capture and were right after him. Before he was captured, however, he succeeded in tearing all the clothes off one man and causing two men to fall into a creek, besides affording an unlimited amount of anxious labor to the catchers and sport for the advisory multitude of onlookers for over an hour. After his capture the bear was placed in his cage, where he is not again liable to raise such Cain as he did Sunday evening.

No Extra Session.

"What is the prospect for an extra session of the legislature?" was asked of Gov. Penoyer yesterday. "Well, I guess it may be safely

stated that there will be no extra session," responded the governor. "The members don't seem to want it. I have received replies from most of them, and the great majority are opposed to an extra session to enact a special stay law. So the matter may be considered off for the present."

The governor intimated that it was just as well to drop the proposition for an extra session of the legislature, until congress shall take some action on the money question. Without free silver of full legal tender he thinks a stay law would be a means of torture rather than a means of relief to the debtor who is weary and heavy laden.

"If congress does not act," said the governor, "it may be necessary to call the legislature to take some steps to provide work for honest and willing laborers. It would be poetic justice if we were to send all our unemployed poor people back east and compel those fellows who have fastened upon the country the policy that is causing so much distress—compel them to relieve that distress." And the old nursery rhyme about the "beggars coming from town, some in rags, some in bags and some in velvet gowns" came to the mind of the governor and he paraphrased—"I would send some to New York, some to Boston and some to Buzzard's Bay."

While the idea of an extra session of the legislature is abandoned for the present, it is thought not to be beyond the range of possibilities before next spring. It is not expected to be necessary, however.

Work at The Dalles.

Representative Hermann says he has some doubt as to what is necessary for the improvement at the Dalles, but is of the opinion that if the delegation should untiedly support the proposition for a canal, not so large as that at the Cascades, but sufficient for all vessels that can navigate the Upper Columbia, that favorable action may result in the future. Meanwhile he is of the opinion that it would be a good thing to have a portage road built to accommodate the traffic of the river. From his intimate knowledge of the men who will compose the river and harbor committee he is convinced that they will never agree to a boat railway. They have argued the question many times with him, and say that they do not propose to commit the government to a railway project of any kind, and especially to one which will be largely experimental and will cost millions before it is completed and \$30,000 a year to operate. Representative Hermann is of the opinion that in time a canal can be built, but the same reasons which are presented for not building a boat railway, committing the government to building railways, operates against the idea of constructing a portage road by the government.

The High Atmosphere.

Beyond 20,000 feet above sea level the height reached by Glaciers, in 1862, man has never been able to navigate the air. Various problems concerning the regions farther away—such as the temperature, the pressure, the quantity of moisture, the composition, of the air, etc.—have attracted the attention of the physicists, and have at last led to experiments of M. Hermite, who, during the last few months, has been sending up pilot balloons, carrying registering apparatus. These balloons are very light with a capacity of about 100 to about 200 cubic feet. Falling at distances from Paris ranging up to 200 miles, the balloons have nearly all been returned to their finders, as requested on a card attached to each, and one has brought down records from a height of 30,000 feet. The instruments are very light and simple. With larger balloons and systematic exploration, it is hoped that the secrets of the air up to at least 40,000 feet may be made as familiar to us as those of the deepest and darkest depths of the sea are gradually becoming.

Ground is Broken.

At 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon the first spadeful of earth was turned for the midwinter fair in Golden Gate Park. It was an occasion of great ceremony. Thousands of people were present, business was suspended in town, the schools closed, and the National Guard paraded. A salute was fired by the United States artillery, and speeches were made by prominent citizens. Shipping in the harbor was profusely decorated with bunting, and the afternoon was a general holiday. The \$500,000 guarantee fund has been nearly all subscribed by citizens, and the work of constructing the buildings and preparing the grounds will proceed without intermission until the fair opens. The fair will be opened January 1, 1894 and will continue six months to June 30.

GOLD VS. SILVER.

What Some of Legislators Say of it.

SOUNDS A LITTLE LIKE SILVER.

Hill a Bi-Metalist—The Wilson Bill Passed.

The chief interest in the senate centered in the speech of Senator Hill, who defined his position on the financial question in an address of nearly two hours' duration. Nearly every member of the senate was in his seat and an attentive listener, and many members crowded over to hear the distinguished senator. "I am a democrat," which has now become proverbial, was recalled today by his forcible declaration of the financial question, when as usual, he epitomized his silver views in the single sentence: "I am a bi-metalist." The chief surprise of the speech of Senator Hill was the position he assumed minimizing the importance of a revision of the coinage ratio and his suggestion that international bi-metalism might be sought by holding out an inducement to Latin union countries to recoin at a profit rather than at a loss. It gave greater satisfaction to Western free-coinage people than even the most sanguine had expected from his argument. There was a dead stillness in the senate when the speaker referred to the statements of President Cleveland attempting to lead the country to monometalism, and made his comment thereon, concluding with his defiance of presidential domination. "I shall refuse," said he, "to follow in the footsteps of any administration that seeks to place the democratic party in a false position; that seeks to lead it away from democratic principles and platforms and into the very camp of the enemy. The president must rely upon republican votes to carry out any such suicidal policy." The democratic senators looked gloomy and unhappy, but a smile of amused satisfaction covered the faces of republicans. Continuing, Hill said:

"There are those who do not wholly agree with the president in his diagnosis of the malady now affecting the body politic, and do not hastily join in the rosette conclusion that the financial millennium is to come the moment the Sherman law is removed. There are some who have given the subject attention who believe the cause of the present depression is deeper and beyond the Sherman bill; that its foundations were laid in the evil hours of 1873, when the country unwittingly laid aside the financial policy that had been its guide since the foundation of the government. The existing financial disturbance is attributed to three distinct causes:

"First—It was the natural, inevitable result of many years of real or fictitious prosperity.
"Second—Some portion of the present panic could be traced to a concerted effort on the part of monometalists to produce it in order to discredit silver.
"Third—But no matter what else may have contributed to the present financial condition, it cannot be denied that the silver-purchase law has been at least in part, and possibly most largely instrumental in producing the existing complications."

FURTHER DEBATE ON THE QUESTIONS.

Sickles of New York then spoke for unconditional repeal. The rules of the house were reported by Catching, and without being read were ordered printed. Taylor of Indiana spoke for bi-metalism. Breckinridge of Arkansas referred to the existing stringency and alarm in the country. He would vote for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. McKee believed the parity of gold and silver could be maintained by judicious legislation and attributed the present depression to the evils of the McKinley tariff law. Dolliver advocated the Wilson bill.

Sipe favored repeal and Richardson of Tennessee free coinage at any ratio.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session of the house Hermann, rep., of Oregon, spoke against the Wilson bill and in favor of free coinage of silver, and Branch, dem., of North Carolina, followed in the same line. Bynum, dem., of Indiana, then McKelghan ind., of Nebraska, and Doolittle, rep., of Washington, approved the Wilson bill. Hulick, rep., of Ohio, advocated bi-metalism, and charged the present depression upon the democratic party for its attitude on the tariff. Wagner, rep., spoke in favor of re-

SEEN THE DEVIL

A New York Village Visited by Satan.

Of Interest to Farmers—Gone Wrong—Money Tied Up—Sale of Sacks.

Residents of Canarise, a village town of flat land on Long Island, are greatly excited over a report that Satan is in town. Many are afraid to venture out after dark, and today there were special services of prayer for the expulsion of the devil from the town. A few days ago a young woman named Monahan had visited the shore and started for her home on Rockway avenue. When just opposite Canarise woods, Miss Monahan claims that she saw the bushes part and then came face to face with a man of fire who had horns. He hissed at her then set off some blue lights. When the young lady reached home she became very ill, and has been confined to her bed ever since. Mrs. Mary Kohl has also been his satanic majesty. She says that during the great storm Wednesday night she saw the man of fire hurrying along past her door with the rain pelting down at a rate that made the leg-man hiss. Mr. Kohl says he did not have horns, nor did he have four legs, but she thinks he had a tail.

"I wouldn't be positive about the tail," said Mrs. Kohl to a reporter, "for the night was very black and I couldn't see very well, and had only one of my window shutters open. When I see a thing with my own eyes, I can't help but believe it is there, can I? Why, of course I can't, and I saw that devil just as plainly as I see you."
"Do you know of any other ladies in the neighborhood who have seen his majesty?" inquired the reporter.
"Well," said Mrs. Kohl, "I know of a dozen of them, and you can say that at least a dozen ladies here at Canarise have met the devil since last Sunday evening. Every Sunday we are going to have a service of prayer to have the Lord expel him from Canarise."

The Tramp Problem.

The unique spectacle is afforded in the United States of men who in a lifetime have accumulated many millions and of other men who have been industrious and thrifty and have reached the decline of activity without a dollar to their names. There are others who have gathered a little of this world's goods, but not to carry them over a season of enforced idleness. When the willing worker cannot find work he goes in search is not successful and he becomes a tramp. In the August Forum there is a paper by Prof. J. J. McCook which shows where tramps come from and what kind of men they are. Out of 1848 American tramps he interviewed more than half have trades, employments or professions which require more or less skill, while 41 per cent were unskilled laborers. Nine out of ten could read and write. Much the greater part were of middle age or under. Only about a third admitted that they had been convicted of drunkenness. It is estimated that in the whole country there was 45,000 tramps not essentially different from those interviewed.
The time will probably come when work will be provided for tramps who will work, and tramps who will not work will be punished. The accumulation of wealth will be held responsible for the provision of work for all who are able and willing to work. We now tax property to support paupers, and it may be held that society in its collective capacity is under as much obligation to the willing worker as to the idler or the pauper. There is a growing idler also that the means to provide work shall come from new sources. Under our present law the very rich are supposed to pay the same ratio of taxation as citizens of moderate means. As a fact, however, the very rich do not probably pay taxes on one-half of their possessions. A way may be found in the form of a tax on inheritance and on transfer of large properties to make large accumulations pay for the maintenance of public works, at which work shall be provided for all.—Albany Herald.

Something Good.

A Portland lady sends to the Statesman a first-class receipt for cooking stuffed tomatoes. As the sun-ripened fruit is very plentiful on the market at present, it will be very timely. Of the many forms of tomato cookery the lady says this is the most appetizing: Take firm, large, ripe tomatoes, and cut a deep piece from the stem end of each—always the stem end. Press the fruit between the palms to extract as many of the seeds as possible without injury to the shape of the tomatoes. Make a simple force meat or use sausage meat, to which add a little minced parsley, shallot and tarragon. In mixing these ingredients, rub a piece of garlic over the inside of a bowl or on a crust of bread which is to be minced also.

Stuff the tomatoes with this force meat and place them side by side in a dish well buttered. Sift bread crumbs thickly over the top, dot it with bits of butter, a teaspoonful in each lump, and one for each tomato. Bake in a hot oven 30 minutes until they are light brown, which they will be if properly cooked. Fried minced onions will answer in place of the shallot, also the dry tarragon finely powdered.

SEEN THE DEVIL

A New York Village Visited by Satan.

Of Interest to Farmers—Gone Wrong—Money Tied Up—Sale of Sacks.

Residents of Canarise, a village town of flat land on Long Island, are greatly excited over a report that Satan is in town. Many are afraid to venture out after dark, and today there were special services of prayer for the expulsion of the devil from the town. A few days ago a young woman named Monahan had visited the shore and started for her home on Rockway avenue. When just opposite Canarise woods, Miss Monahan claims that she saw the bushes part and then came face to face with a man of fire who had horns. He hissed at her then set off some blue lights. When the young lady reached home she became very ill, and has been confined to her bed ever since. Mrs. Mary Kohl has also been his satanic majesty. She says that during the great storm Wednesday night she saw the man of fire hurrying along past her door with the rain pelting down at a rate that made the leg-man hiss. Mr. Kohl says he did not have horns, nor did he have four legs, but she thinks he had a tail.

"I wouldn't be positive about the tail," said Mrs. Kohl to a reporter, "for the night was very black and I couldn't see very well, and had only one of my window shutters open. When I see a thing with my own eyes, I can't help but believe it is there, can I? Why, of course I can't, and I saw that devil just as plainly as I see you."
"Do you know of any other ladies in the neighborhood who have seen his majesty?" inquired the reporter.
"Well," said Mrs. Kohl, "I know of a dozen of them, and you can say that at least a dozen ladies here at Canarise have met the devil since last Sunday evening. Every Sunday we are going to have a service of prayer to have the Lord expel him from Canarise."

Of Interest to Farmers.

It is reported that H. B. Ingersol is in possession of stool wheat grown on the Widow McCoy place, between Milton and Walla Walla, which contains 102 heads raised from a single grain of seed, an average head of which yielded 69 large, plump grains. This is an unknown variety and was first noticed by Mr. Ingersol growing among other wheat on the place three years ago. His attention was called to it by its heavy growth and prolific yield, and he carefully separated it from the other grain and planted the seed obtained the following season. This year he had enough of the seed to plant thirty acres. It is very heavy grain, withstanding the severest weather, and will undoubtedly prove a favorite with our grain-growers.—Weston Leader.

GONE WRONG.

A Prominent Politician Eleven Thousand Short.

John L. Ayer is well known throughout Oregon and Washington as a clever lawyer, politician, "capitalist" and genial companion; but it is hard to tell where he is now. Warrants for his arrest are issued both in Oregon and Idaho, and the authorities are in constant telegraphic communication with those in Eastern cities, especially in Boston, in an endeavor to apprehend him and take him back to Portland.

The New England National Building Loan & Investment Association.

of which he had been manager and its attorney, has been left in the lurch by Mr. Ayer. Over \$11,000 worth of stock has been hypothecated, for which they hold him responsible, and which they claim was not legitimately issued. This company, which has its headquarters here, and does business in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, seems to have been made the instrument of his shrewdness beyond all expectations.

Hard Times in Palouse.

Two weeks ago last Thursday John L. Ayer, with his wife and child, quietly took his departure from Portland for the East via the Northern Pacific. Some days passed before the officers of the association or his friends realized that he had gone. Immediately efforts were made to trace him. The police of Chicago, New York and Boston and many smaller cities were informed. It is thought that his whereabouts are now ascertained by the Boston chief of police, but no positive word has come. The facts have been known for several

Money Tied Up.

The tax money of Multnomah county is tied up in banks and cannot be got at. Sheriff Kelly has over \$300,000 in the Oregon National bank, which was the first banking institution in Portland to fail. There are some doubts as to its opening, and things look gloomy for the sheriff. His bondsmen are George W. Markle and W. F. McFarland, two officers of the bank, and this fact accounts for the money being placed there. Treasurer Malarkey is a little better off. He has about \$200,000 of the county's funds in the Merchant's National bank which he cannot draw out, for to make a demand for the amount on the institution would close it up. Multnomah county owes the state about \$300,000 for taxes for 1892, which it cannot pay owing to its being tied up in the banks.

SALE OF GRAIN SACKS.

Farmers Without Cash Not Benefited by the Law.

The wisdom of state legislation is sometimes past finding out. The legislature of this state some time ago, set the penitentiary at Walla Walla up in the business of making jute grain sacks in order to relieve our wheat growers from the grip of California monopoly. But they gravely required that sacks should be sold only for cash on the nail, so that farmers having no cash, and no means of getting any until they could sell their wheat, were not benefited at all. This year when wheat is unusually plenty, and a greater number of sacks than usual are needed, money is unusual, scarce. In fact, none of the farmers, not even those whose credit is the highest, can get money on any terms. So the penitentiary, which has a large number of sacks on hand to be sold at 6 cents each for cash, is unable to sell them and the farmers are compelled to resort to their old California monopoly, where they can get sacks on time but at a price about 50 per cent higher than the state could sell them for. So our farmers benefited by our law-makers.

Possibly this law was made with a view to fit the case of the present penitentiary commissioners rather than that of the farmers. It would be a tremendous benefit to the governed if governments could venture to have their institutions managed as private concerns should be managed, and then find persons both competent and trustworthy to manage them. As it is now, there has been so great need apparently to restrict the authority of state appointees, especially those of the penitentiary, that they can do but little for the benefit of anybody.—Tacoma Ledger.

The Cruiser Olympia.

The cruiser Olympia is being rapidly made ready at the Union Iron works' shipyard for her preliminary speed trials, which will take place shortly. All day yesterday coalheavers were busy loading the vessels' bunkers, and the same will continue until Wednesday, when it is expected she will take a short trial trip around the upper part of the bay at low speed, and from then on the cruiser will be kept going from time to time until she is ready for the official trial. Captain Henry Glass, now captain of the navy-yard of Mare Island, will in all probability take command of the Olympia when she is turned over to the government, and it is understood that the vessel, when commissioned, will be the flagship of the Pacific squadron.

Hard Times in Palouse.

A correspondent writing from the Palouse country states that the questions which are now agitating every one, are bags and prices. How to secure sacks is causing great anxiety. There is no money with which to buy them, and dealers will not sell on time as has been the custom. The banks cannot loan for fear of a run. Money cannot be had; and so far the same can be said of sacks. The crops cannot be handled in bulk, and for the present the whole matter is in a state of uncertainty, and everything is stagnated. The Palouse has never been confronted with such a condition.

SOMETHING NEW!

Prof. Lane, the artist, has leased rooms over the First National Bank which he has converted into a

STUDIO

and is now prepared to instruct a large number of students in oil painting and free hand pencil drawing. Nice quiet rooms. Prices reasonable.